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SUNDAY, PEACE SERVICE, AUGUST 20.

- (a.) The Moral and Social Aspects of War.
- (b.) Religious Principles of the Peace Movement.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The American Peace Society has secured for the Chicago Peace Exhibit two paintings of rare value. One is a life-sized oil painting of Charles Sumner, in sitting posture, made from life by the late Edgar Parker of Boston. The other is a painting in oil of John G. Whittier, copied by Mr. Charles S. Parker from an original by his uncle, Edgar Parker. All who have read Charles Sumner's great oration on the "True Grandeur of Nations" know that no greater than he has arisen among statesmen to advocate and defend the cause of peace. Whittier was no less noted among men of letters for his conscientious and consistent advocacy of the same. All our friends who go to Chicago will want to see the pictures of these two great men.

In other respects also the Peace Exhibit promises to be a most excellent one. The Chairman of the Committee on Peace Exhibit, Alfred H. Love, of Philadelphia, has spared no pains to make it a creditable display of what the peace cause is, and what it is accomplishing.

The Behring Sea Arbitrators began their labors at Paris on the 4th of April. The American counsel objected to the admission of a supplementary report offered by England after the counter cases had been completed. The court decided not to admit it. This decision has probably no bearing whatever on the final decision of the case. The chief event of the proceedings so far has been the argument of Mr. Carter for the American case. It has been a lengthy one and is said to have been very able. The chief point of his argument was, not that Behring Sea is a closed sea, but the right and duty of protecting a valuable industry both for the sake of the United States and of the civilized world.

No more important case, considering its many bearings, has ever been submitted to a court of arbitration and that it should be decided right is of much greater concern than that it should be decided in favor of this country or that.

The International Peace Bureau held its semi-annual meeting at Berne on the 8th of April. The Bureau consists of fifteen members who were elected by the Peace Congress at Berne in August last. Of these were present Frederick Bajer of Denmark, Hodgson Pratt of England, Messrs. Richter and Wirth of Germany, Angelo Mazzoleni of Italy, Henry Lafontaine of Belgium, Messrs. Ducommun, Gobat and Marcusen of Switzerland. Mr. Emile Arnaud of France was represented by Mrs. Maria Goeg of Geneva. The Baroness Von Suttner of Austria by Professor Marcusen, B. F. Trueblood and Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood by Mr. Elie Ducommun. Frederick Passy of France and Nicolas Fleva of Roumania were not represented but sent written statements.

The financial statement of the Bureau was given and approved. It was decided to submit to the next meeting of the Bureau, which will take place immediately after the Chicago Congress, a proposition for the establishment of a permanent endowment fund and in the meantime to make an appeal in its behalf to all the peace societies.

A report of the incorporation of the *Society of the International Peace Bureau* under the laws of Switzerland was received and approved.

The principal subject of discussion at the first session was the coming Congress at Chicago, and the Bureau decided to communicate to all the Peace Societies of Europe the desirability of their being represented at Chicago by those who by word and pen have shown their interest in the cause of human brotherhood.

Mr. Hodgson Pratt, President of the International Arbitration and Peace Association, in a recent letter to the Secretary of the American Peace Society says that the recent meeting of the International Peace Bureau at Berne was very satisfactory and encouraging. "These meetings of the chief workers are so useful in enabling them to understand one another and one another's ideas and projects thoroughly, and in preventing overlapping or conflicting work." With this sentiment we are in the most hearty sympathy. More than in any other way is peace made by people meeting and working together and trying to understand one another.

The prize of £50 offered by the International Arbitration and Peace Association for the best essay to be used as a chapter in a school reading book has been awarded to Monsieur A. Sève, of St. Andre-le-danoux, France. About sixty essays were offered in competition for the prize, some of which, *Concord* says, "were more elaborate and possibly more learned." The prize was given to Mr. Sève on account of the simplicity of the style of his essay and its general suitableness to be used in a school reader. We hope to print the essay in a future issue.

Provision has been made for the immediate testing of the constitutionality of the Chinese Exclusion Law.

The plan is for a Chinaman to be arrested in New York on May 6, the first day after the expiration of the year which Chinese residents were given within which to register, and to have him taken before a commissioner, as provided by the law.

The commissioner will decide that he ought to be deported, and an appeal will be taken to Judge Lacombe of the United States circuit court upon the ground that the Chinaman is entitled to release on a writ of habeas corpus. Judge Lacombe, it is understood, will decide in accordance with the terms of the act, that such a writ

cannot issue, and that the provision against the writ of habeas corpus for subjects of a foreign power is not in conflict with the constitution.

The counsel for the Chinamen will then appeal to the supreme court, and arguments will be heard at once upon all the law questions involved.

Even if the law should be decided constitutional, which we have reason to hope will not be the case, it will remain none the less wicked and un-American.

Not much can be said at this writing of the prospects of the German army bill. The Emperor has had an interview with the Pope at the Vatican, and did not get to kiss his hand. The Clericals in Germany are mad at the interference which the Pope is rumored to be about to exercise as to their vote on the bill. The Emperor will visit on the way home at Karlsruhe the Grand Duke of Baden, who has been the mainstay of the house of Hohenzollern since the formation of the empire. Chancellor Caprivi still threatens to dissolve the Reichstag in case of defeat.

The *New York Sun* suggests a new line of activity for the Peace Societies, in the following bit of fine railery:

"Our valued friends, the Peace Societies, have something very important to think of in the rapidity with which improvements in armor are gaining upon improvements in guns, and in the numerous plans and inventions of 'bullet-proof' suits. It is not impossible that the Peace Societies should seek to attain their object by giving their money and their energies to the development of protecting armor for men and ships. By the year 1950, or later, war may have ceased from the inability of the combatants to kill one another. Then the only thing for the commanders of armies to do will be to doff their dicers to each other, after the style of the polite warriors of Fontenoy, and say, 'Gentlemen of the other side, will you please kill yourselves first?'"

If we were sure that an end could be put to war by the "development of protective armor for men and ships," we should certainly advise the Peace Societies to form a syndicate at once for the improvement and manufacture of such armor, for even the most harmless non-resistant of us could very conscientiously invest his means in such an enterprise. We are afraid, however, that the *Sun* is not very serious.

It has only been a little time since Frank Stockton was prophesying that war would soon be so destructive as to frighten people into suppressing it. We should like the *Sun* to inform us what sort of an armor-plate it thinks would protect the body of a man against the tremendous balls thrown by the Krupp gun. Until it does this, the Peace Societies are likely to go on spending their money as usual in trying to persuade men and nations to abandon the whole wicked business of fighting and war preparations and to behave themselves like decent, intelligent beings.

The friends of peace everywhere will be pained to hear of the serious illness of Mr. Louis Ruchonnet, a member of the Swiss Federal Council, who so ably and acceptably presided over the deliberations of the last Universal Peace Congress. We extend to him our warm sympathy and trust that he may soon be restored to health and strength.

The following special invitation, signed by Mr. Ruchonnet, President of the Fourth Universal Peace Congress, and by Messrs. Ducommun, Gobat and Marcusen on behalf of the International Peace Bureau, has been sent to the United States Senators and Representatives, to attend the Fifth Universal Peace Congress at Chicago in August:

Mr. President and gentlemen: The Peace Societies of Europe and America have thought that in the midst of the splendors of the Universal Exposition at Chicago, at which the progress of human genius will be set forth, peace, the essential condition of this progress, ought also to have its interpreters, received with all the greater kindness as the United States of America present to the world the example of a nation founded upon justice and respect for individual rights. The Fourth Universal Peace Congress, held at Berne from the 22d to the 27th of August, 1892, decided therefore that the Fifth Congress should be held at Chicago in 1893, during the great Exposition.

The American Peace Societies, with the co-operation of the International Bureau, have taken upon themselves the organization of this Congress, and have fixed the date of this imposing gathering for the 14th of August, 1893. The deliberations, it is agreed, will continue one week. We should be very much pleased, Mr. President and gentlemen, if you would take part in the exercises of our Congress, or at least do us the honor of being present as a proof of your sympathy with our efforts and as a new manifestation of the humanitarian sentiments which have always animated the citizens and the rulers of your republic.

This invitation has been submitted to the Vice-President for the Senate by Mrs. Lockwood, and forwarded to the members of the House of Representatives through the columns of the *Washington Post*, as the House is not in session.

The International Peace Bureau sent the following address to the Congress which recently met at Dresden, on the invitation of Germany, to discuss the measures which ought to be taken to prevent the spread of cholera:

In the name of a large number of peace societies in Europe and America we take the liberty of addressing you our best wishes for the success of the work of general utility which you are called upon to accomplish. It is in this class of ideas which are found in the collective struggle of humanity against the scourges which threaten it that we discover the wise and healthful movement of our age toward a better future.

When the children of a family attempt, with common accord, to ward off the influences from without which might be injurious to them and lend each other a helping hand under the threatenings of a common danger, they

attach but little importance to the quarrels which divide them. In the same way, the European family, menaced in its dearest affections and interests by the cholera, sets aside to-day all national hatreds in order to oppose the threatening scourge with a strong feeling of the solidarity of the different nations. We hail your efforts therefore with the unwavering faith which we have in the peaceful future of the peoples of the world.

To whatever nationality you belong, you will assist, we hope, in creating a new bond between the nations, based upon the common defence against an enemy which can not be conquered by isolated efforts. May your work be fruitful in practical results.

This work is, furthermore, closely connected with the work of peace, for the most active agent in the propagation of epidemics is unquestionably war, and it is against war that we have risen in the name of justice and of humanity.

The Lombard Union Peace Society, at Milan, Italy, is making great efforts to awaken a deeper interest in the cause of peace in that city. In view of the coming Congress at Chicago their Committee have arranged for a course of six public lectures for the months of April and May. The subjects of the addresses are as follows: "Democracy and War," "Sophisms and Inconsistencies of (Italian) Foreign Politics," "Moral and Social Aspects of War," "Internationalism and Federation," "War and Modern Science," and "The Last Theme."

The lectures are to be given respectively by Marquis Vifredo Pareto, Guglielmo Ferrero, Palmiro Premoli, Dr. Emilis Caldara, Dr. Napolione Colajanni and E. Teodoro Moneta. A strong delegation of Italian peace men is expected at Chicago in August.

Henry M. Stanley, in a letter to the Peace Association, says that the growth of the slave trade at the African ports which are under German administration is due to the growing practice among German merchants of importing into Africa small arms and ammunition. The Portuguese merchants are also guilty of the same thing. The slave-traders buy these materials of war and are thus able to carry on their accursed traffic almost at will.

Mr. Stanley appeals to the nations of Europe to stop this traffic in fire-arms carried on by the merchants of Germany and Portugal, for otherwise all efforts to stop the slave-trade will be useless.

In this connection, it may be well for us to remember that our own merchants are guilty of the same crime, in a somewhat different way, in relation to the New Hebrides and other islands. It has only been a few weeks since Dr. Paton was imploring our authorities at Washington, on behalf of the New Hebrides, to stop the importation of rum and of fire-arms into those islands, on the ground that they are ruining the natives. We do not know that our government has done anything to meet this appeal

coming from a race just entering upon civilization. We shall probably go on putting forward the false and wicked claim of being a civilized people, and at the same time continue to destroy the bodies and souls of thousands of untutored natives by our base greed of gold. Let us complacently throw stones of righteous indignation at Germany and Portugal, at France for her Panama corruption, and at Italy for her banking wickedness.

The national liberty pole one hundred thirty-five feet in height, recently erected on the Navesink Highlands by the Human Freedom League, the Daughters of the American Revolution and other Societies, was consecrated on the 25th of April by a flag-raising. The first flag put upon it was the old Paul Jones flag, of revolutionary fame. Then the stars and stripes went up and will hereafter float from the pole. In delivering the address of the day Amos P. Wilder alluded especially to the peculiar dangers now besetting our national life. On the other hand he pointed to the grounds which we have to look forward with confidence into the future, saying among other things:

"There is a vantage point of optimism at which we may all find cheer. It is the public school. To the children of the common schools we look to nullify the vicious inpourings from other lands, and to fight at the polls and in legislative halls the battles that their fathers fought to the accompaniment of shot and shell.

"We look to brotherly conference and to the principles of justice practically applied, as in contentions between individuals, to adjust differences between nations. The success of the Alabama award, and the Behring sea negotiations now pending, are precedents invaluable. How preferable such method of settlement to the roar and confusion and cruelty of war! We love peace. To us it is the supreme lesson of these four hundred years."

William O. McDowell, Secretary of the Human Freedom League, who has been the leading spirit in the conception and development of this liberty and peace pole movement and in the preparation of the peace and liberty bell for the Exposition, in introducing the exercises spoke as follows:

"We are about to consecrate a liberty pole that has been erected here as the national liberty pole of America, by placing upon it, first, the original Stars and Stripes, the Paul Jones flag of heroic memory, 'Old Glory,' as the sailors love to call it. This flag, made by the hands of patriotic women of Philadelphia during the days of the American revolution, will be hoisted to its place by a descendant of that hero who saved it from the waves, when lost in battle.

Then a daughter of the American revolution, bearing the name of the immortal Hamilton, will give to the sunshine and the storm, for all time, the flag of our nation. This flag will be presented for the purpose by one who has done a noble part in reawakening in this land, and in these later years, the spirit of 1776. Not in his own name does he make this presentation, but representing the 30,000 young men scattered all over the North American continent, members of the Lyceum League of America.

At a later date two other ceremonies will take place around this liberty pole. The one placing upon it a tablet in bronze that shall commemorate Capt. Joshua Huddy, the hero martyr of the revolution, who gave his life for his country so nobly, without trial, without tremor, at a spot near the water's edge, but shortly removed from this locality.

It is intended that this pole, bearing always the emblem of the success of the cause to which he gave the full measure of devotion, shall stand as a perpetual memorial to his memory.

The second scene will probably be far-reaching in its influences. On the anniversary of some one of the great peace events in the history of this nation the flag that gives the background to this scene to-day, the stars and stripes in the border of white, the flag of human freedom and universal peace, will, with appropriate ceremonies, be placed upon this national liberty pole, and thereafter, on July 4, the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, it will take the place of the United States standard, in recognition of the fact that this republic is *the greatest peace society* the world has ever known, a government founded upon the consent of the governed.

Again, on Sept. 3, the anniversary of the signing of the treaty in 1783, closing the war of the revolution.

Feb. 6, the date on which, in 1776, France signed the treaty of recognition and assistance.

May 8, the date of the signing in 1871 of the agreement to arbitrate the Alabama claim.

Nov. 4, the anniversary of the date of William Penn's treaty of peace in 1682 with the Indians.

Jan. 1, the anniversary of the Emancipation proclamation in 1863.

Oct. 21, the anniversary of the discovery of America, and on such other kindred dates that by consent will be accepted as the great peace dates in the history of this nation.

Let us make of the fifth century in our country's history one continued story of earnest, persistent, never-ending purpose. Let us see to it that the seed of the Mayflower is returned and scattered over the fatherland."

President Cleveland thinks that the Russian Extradition treaty is not open to the objections so strongly urged against it by the friends of Russian freedom. He thinks that the document has been so carefully drawn as to sufficiently guard the right of asylum, and that under it our government will have the right to decide in every case whether the offence is a political one.

We sincerely hope this may prove to be true. The treaty has not yet been made public.

Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill for Ireland passed its second reading in the House of Commons, April 21st, by a majority of 43, the vote being 347 to 304. The discussion on the second reading of the bill has been a long and earnest one, no bill ever having been allowed a longer period to pass its second reading. The subject is among the most important that English legislation has ever had

to deal with. Mr. Gladstone and his party have bravely and conscientiously undertaken to settle the long-standing discord between Ireland and the Imperial Government of Great Britain on the only lines along which a permanent and satisfactory solution can ever be reached. This pacific and conciliatory policy, eminently fair and just at the same time, is sure in the end to conquer all opposition and to carry with it the English conscience and judgment. Of its ultimate success in settling the Irish question there can be no reasonable doubt.

Gold still continues to go abroad in a steady stream. The Cabinet decided at a meeting on the 21st of April to continue to redeem the Sherman-act treasury notes in gold. This was done at the suggestion of New York bankers who feared that the intention of the Secretary of the Treasury to refuse to pay these notes in gold and to pay them in silver would give the impression at once that the United States had adopted a silver basis. The \$100,000,000 of gold reserved for the redemption of greenbacks has therefore begun to be drawn on, and will ultimately all go abroad. No efforts of the New York bankers or of the Sub-treasurers can prevent this at last. And not only so, but the gold that is in store and in circulation throughout the various parts of the country, especially in the Central and Western States, will gradually be drawn into this stream of gold setting toward Europe. In the Eastern States there is already a conspicuous absence of gold from the general circulation.

We are steadily approaching a time when the silver basis will be reached, in spite of all the present superficial efforts to prevent it, i.e., if the present ratio between gold and silver be maintained and we continue to coin debased, dishonest silver dollars. The key to the situation is a very small one but it is the only one that will fit the lock. The silver men can just chuckle in their sleeve and wait, for what they desire is coming on of its own accord.

The decisions of the courts in the case of the Ann Arbor and New Orleans strikes will do much to lessen the scope of the power of strikers to interfere with business. Men may quit work themselves, but under the Ann Arbor decision they cannot boycott any particular kind of freight. According to the New Orleans rulings, an attempt to force employers to take only workmen belonging to the Labor Unions is a violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

Among the crowds that lined the banks and floated on the water at the great Naval Parade no ship was more popular than the Blake. The Americans appreciate their kinship with the mother country.

The Parade cost the United States treasury \$280,000. How much it cost the other nine nations we do not know.

CORRESPONDENCE.

OUR LETTER FROM ITALY.

I have sent you the *Secolo* of the 7th inst. with an account of the general meeting of the Lombard Union of the International Peace Society which took place on last Sunday, the 5th of March.

As the proposer of the two resolutions, viz., to institute a University course on the subject of arbitration and to send a salutation of sympathy to the American people on the occasion of the Chicago Congress, I think it fitting to communicate to you herewith the text of the two resolutions with the reasons which caused them to be made.

In giving an account of the most important resolutions of the Berne Congress, I laid special stress upon the subject of nationality and upon the establishment of arbitration as the basis of a new system of international law, citing as an example to be followed by all civilized nations your henceforth historic treaty of Washington of the 17th-18th April, 1890. In this connection I took occasion to protest, in the name of offended right, against the declarations of Chancellor Von Caprivi in the German parliament on the 28th of February, when he replied to the motion of the Deputies Dr. Barth and Mr. Bebel.

The Imperial Chancellor made substantially the following declarations: "If a tribunal of arbitration should decide that Germany ought to restore Alsace-Lorraine to France, the German people would not submit to such a decision without shedding the last drop of their blood to preserve the conquered provinces."

It certainly would have been preferable if the motion of Deputy Barth had been kept within the limits of a proposal simply to accept as a maxim the principle of arbitration, without making, at least for the present, any direct and immediate application of it to the grave question of Alsace-Lorraine, which national resentments and sensitiveness render one of the most difficult and delicate to be resolved.

Von Caprivi, with his military positiveness, showed in every way that he did not have a sufficiently accurate conception of arbitration, it not being supposable that a great people like the German, having once consented to submit a dispute to arbitrators, would not abide by their decision. Hence the necessity of making more general the juridic notion of arbitration in its practical application to different-international conflicts. I therefore proposed to our annual meeting the following resolution which was approved:

"The Lombard Union of the International Peace Society, recognizing in the principle of international arbitration, understood in its largest scope, the basis of a new system of public law for the settlement of conflicts existing and which may arise between civilized States, expresses the wish that a University course may be established to give instruction on the subject, and instructs its committee to communicate this wish to the Minister of Public Instruction."

In support of the proposition, I mentioned the initiative taken by your much deserving Alfred H. Love and in Europe a similar proposition made by Jules Gaillard in the French Chamber of Deputies. As